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THE
CORINIUM MUSEUM
CIRENCESTER.

Mrs Clifford
from the Curator
Corinium
5 March 1929

The Museum is exactly opposite the Great Western Railway Station, Cirencester, and may be seen, on any week-day, from 10 a.m. till 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season. Visitors are requested to ring the bell at the iron gate.

CORINIUM MUSEUM.

A GUIDE

TO THE

MUSEUM OF ROMAN REMAINS AT CIRENCESTER

— BY THE LATE —

Sir ARTHUR HERBERT CHURCH,
K.C.V.O., F.R.S., M.A., D.Sc., F.S.A.

ELEVENTH EDITION.

REVISED.

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FOREWORD TO THE ELEVENTH EDITION.

THE late Author of this Guide, Sir Arthur Herbert Church, was Curator of the Corinium Museum from 1870 (while he was Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Agricultural College) until 1879, when he left Cirencester. In 1871 he issued a Third Edition of the existing Guide to the Museum of Roman Remains at Cirencester, "revised, enlarged, and partly re-written." This was succeeded in subsequent years by other Editions of the Guide, as the copies at the Museum were sold out. On each occasion opportunity was taken to add information as regards "Roman Finds" since the previous Edition was issued.

The last and Tenth Edition having been exhausted, the present Curator has decided to issue a new one—the Eleventh—in which he has recorded a few additions to the objects deposited in the Museum. He has scrupulously avoided any alteration of or amendment to the paragraphs recorded by Sir Arthur Church. With the object of indicating the approximate dates of the various objects being deposited, the dates given in the margin indicate the Edition and year of the Guide in which reference is first made thereto.

The paragraphs written by Sir Arthur Church narrating the chief events connected with the Roman Conquest of Britain (pp. 3-7), and his explanation of the various terms used in describing Imperial Roman Coins and the designs and marks that may be found upon them (pp. 16-22), are models of conciseness and utility to the student.

It is due to the generosity of Sir Arthur Church and Lady Church that the Museum is in the possession of two objects of great interest. One, the fine example of a Roman cinerary urn of glass, which was found at Cirencester about 1765, and was acquired by Sir Arthur Church at the sale in 1893 of the Bateman heirlooms, and is referred to at length under section Glass Objects. The other, the munificent gift of Lady Church to the Museum in 1917 (in memory of her husband) of five gold Roman coins in mint condition. The coins are of the Emperors Valentinianus, A.D. 364, Gratianus, A.D. 375, and Honorius, A.D. 395, and a very interesting contemporary "forgery" of Valentinianus found in the Market Place, Cirencester. These are shown in Case 6.

Due acknowledgment should also be made to the generous gift to the Museum by Mr. T. B. Bravender of his splendid collection of Marked Pottery, Bronze Objects, and Coins, which are stored in Cases at the South-East corner of the Museum. They were mainly found during the excavations in 1879-80 for town drainage.

E. C. SEWELL,

June, 1922.

Curator.

THE CORINIUM MUSEUM.

THIS Museum was built by the munificence of Henry III. George, fourth Earl Bathurst, for the reception of the 1871. Roman Pavements discovered in Dyer Street, Cirencester, in the year 1849.

An endeavour has been made to limit the collection to III. Roman remains found in Cirencester or its immediate neighbourhood ; several specimens, however, are from Gloucester, while there is a small series of illustrative specimens found abroad, chiefly consisting of lamps, coins, and fragments of glass vessels ; these objects are kept apart. It must be remembered that the present pamphlet is merely intended for the use of general visitors to Cirencester, who may wish to see in an intelligent manner some of the traces of the Roman occupation of the country. Anyone desirous of more information than could be compressed into the few pages here given will find a very agreeably told and well illustrated account of the Roman town and its remains in Messrs. Buckman and Newmarch's volume, entitled, "Remains of Roman Art found at Corinium." As to discoveries made since the year 1850 recourse must be had to the "Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society" ; to various papers by Prof. F. J. Haverfield and the late Mr. Wilfred Cripps, C.B. ; also to the Archaeological Map and Handbook of Gloucestershire, prepared by Mr. G. B. Witts, of Leckhampton.

Before entering into any details concerning the Roman VI. Remains of Cirencester, it may be useful to record very briefly 1884. some of the chief events connected with the Roman conquest of Britain. Embarking, perhaps at Wissant, near Cape Grisnez, the first landing of Caius Julius Caesar took place in August, B.C. 55, probably near Deal : his second visit was in July of the following year, when he brought with him 30,000 or 40,000 troops, but made very slight progress towards the temporary

subjugation of the island. Augustus Caesar twice projected (in B.C. 34 and 27) the invasion of Britain, but on each occasion his intentions were frustrated by calls for his presence elsewhere. Again, in A.D. 40, the Emperor Caligula (Caius Caesar Augustus Germanicus) appears to have gathered a large army at Bononia (now Boulogne) for the purpose of a descent upon Britain ; but the expedition did not make even a start. Not, however, until A.D. 43 did the actual conquest of Britain by the Romans begin, when Aulus Plautius Silvanus was chosen to command the army of invasion, which numbered perhaps 50,000 troops, and included four legions, namely II. Augusta, IX. Hispana, XIV. Gemina Augusta, and XX. Valeria Victrix. These Legions were accompanied by the usual contingents of auxiliaries, cohorts of infantry, and *alae* of cavalry. It seems that the Emperor Claudius had himself suggested the enterprise. Plautius embarked at or near Boulogne and landed in three harbours, which were possibly Hythe, Dover, and Richborough. He defeated the Trinovantes under Caractacus and Togidumnus, sons of Cunobellinus—their capital was Camalodunum (now Colchester) ; the Boduni, another tribe, submitted to his arms ; also the Regni, in the neighbourhood of Chichester. Claudius now came over with further troops, and a great battle was fought in which the Trinovantes were thoroughly beaten. Plautius continued his work in the conquest and pacification of the south of the island until his recall in A.D. 47. His successor, P. Ostorius Scapula, began his work by defeating the Iceni, and then turned his attention to the Silures. After a struggle which lasted three years and was attended by varying fortunes, Ostorius achieved a great victory and took the British chief, Caractacus, prisoner. Before this the camps of Isca (Caerleon) and Viroconium (Wroxeter) had been established. The Brigantes in the north and other tribes, including the Silures, inflicted several reverses on the Roman arms. The first regular military colony was planted at Camalodunum during the governorship of Ostorius. In the seven years which followed his death in A.D. 52, his successors, Aulus Didius Gallus and Veranius, did not advance the Roman conquest. But under a new legate, Suetonius Paulinus (A.D. 59-61), two very serious events occurred. On the death of Prasutagus, chief of the Iceni, the Romans shamefully treated his widow, Boadicea* ; the Trinovantes, too, were eager to avenge their wrongs and their previous defeats. The rebels, choosing a favourable moment, captured and sacked Camalodunum, Verulamium, and Londinium, but were thoroughly routed by Suetonius in a decisive

* The correct form of her name is Boudicca.

battle near Camalodunum. Boadicea poisoned herself. Suetonius, accused of oppression and undue severity, was recalled. Under his successors, Petronius Turpilianus (A.D. 62-64), Trebellius Maximus (A.D. 64-69), and Vettius Bolanus (A.D. 69-70), the southern part of Britain was pacified, and many Roman stations and forts founded or restored ; some of the great roads were during this period made or improved. Deva (Chester) and Lindum (Lincoln) were probably occupied by Suetonius, if not earlier. Petillius Cerealis, the next legate, encountered the Brigantes in many battles, and finally advanced the northern boundary of his governorship. The Silures were conquered by Sextus Julius Frontinus : then came Gnaeus Julius Agricola, whose exploits in Britain (A.D. 78-85) have been recorded in the brilliant pages of his son-in-law, the historian Tacitus. Although Agricola's extension of the Roman domination in Britain was not solid or permanent, he advanced as far as the firths of Forth and Clyde, after having occupied Eburacum (York) and other important positions in the North. Afterwards aided by a fleet, he penetrated into Caledonia itself, and, after suffering some partial reverses, fought a successful battle on some unknown height, called by Tacitus the Groupian Hill. The Romans now completed their great roads, felled forests, drained morasses, and introduced many improvements in the arts of building, civil government, and of agriculture. The next great step which was taken towards the consolidation and extension of the Roman conquest of Britain was the building of a line of fortifications across the country from the Tyne to the Solway. This most remarkable structure was made up of several parts. The first of these, on the north, was a deep trench, followed by the massive stone wall itself, which had numerous turrets and fortified gates. Close to it ran a military road, connecting at regular intervals seventeen or eighteen large camps along the wall. The third, and most southerly part of the work, consisted of a rampart, a trench, and a double rampart. The wall was seventy-three miles in length, extending from Segedunum, now Wallsend, to a point near Bowness, on the Solway firth. It was begun, as a complete scheme, in A.D. 122, and was intended not merely as a defensive construction, but as a strongly fortified base for further offensive operations. Another more northerly line of fortifications, with a trench and earthen rampart and several large stations, on a military road, was constructed during the reign of Antoninus Pius, the successor of Hadrian. It was commenced in A.D. 142 by the legate, Quintus Lollius Urbicus : it is known as the Wall of Antonine (Graham's Dyke). It is thirty-seven miles long, extending from Carriden on the Forth to West Kilpatrick on the Clyde. There were disturbances in

Britain during the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, but at last the Emperor Severus himself came (A.D. 208), with his sons Caracalla and Geta, against the Caledonii. For seventy years or more after the death of Severus at York (A.D. 211) we know little of events in Britain. But, in 286, Carausius, the Admiral of the Fleet stationed off Britain, assumed the imperial purple, and reigned seven years, until he was slain by Allectus, his minister. Allectus reigned three years, until defeated by Asclepiodotus, the legate in Britain of Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great. The increase and consolidation of the Roman power under Constantine, and the story of the troublous times which followed his death in A.D. 327, must be studied elsewhere. Here we must content ourselves with stating that Theodosius, who arrived in Britain in 369, succeeded after some time in restoring in part the imperial authority, and in defending the province from the attacks of its enemies. The usurper Maximus, who was proclaimed Emperor in Britain, A.D. 383, raised a large army of Britons and Gauls, and succeeded in establishing himself at Treves. Another usurper, Constantine by name, who was proclaimed Emperor in Britain by the soldiery in A.D. 407, took a picked army into Gaul ; and sometime during, even if not before, the reign of Theodosius II. (he died A.D. 450), the Romans finally abandoned Britain. The exact date of the complete withdrawal of the Roman forces is uncertain. Some authorities place it as early as A.D. 406 or 407, others extend the time to the year 446. The earlier date is in some measure confirmed by the negative evidence afforded by the almost complete absence of inscriptions and coins of the later time, and by the account of affairs in Britain given by the historian Zosimus, who tells us that in the year 410 the Emperor Honorius issued an edict in which he directed the Britons to protect themselves. Notwithstanding internal struggles and the attacks of external foes, the order of things established by the Romans was maintained in a measure in many parts of the country. The Saxons, for instance, aided the Romano-Britons (about A.D. 459) against the Piets and Scots, but then turned against their allies. The struggle, however, was a long one, and the Saxon conquest very slow. Not till A.D. 577 did Corinium fall into the enemies' hands, and even then the conquerors had by no means secured a final victory. The condition in which we find the remains of Roman temples, villas, baths, sculptures, pavements, altars, and various works of domestic use or of ornament, points sometimes to sudden destruction by fire, sometimes to slow decay through abandonment or neglect, and sometimes to wilful defacement. Concealed hoards of Roman coins are not infrequently found, those who had hid them not having returned

from their flight or their military service to reclaim their treasures.

There are good reasons for assuming that Cirencester was a place of some importance before the Romans fortified and occupied it. Whatever may have been the exact name of the collection of dwellings which occupied the site of Cirencester in British times, there can be no doubt that it was connected with the old name of the River Churn. This seems to have been Corin or Cerin, the root of which is still preserved in the names of four places situated on the river, namely, North Cerney, Cirencester, South Cerney, and Cerney Wick,—just as on a neighbouring Gloucestershire river, the Leach, we have Northleach, Eastleach, and Lechlade. If *Caerkeri* be accepted as the British name of Cirencester, it may be taken to mean the fortress on the head source, that is the fortified town on the Cerin or Churn, the head water of the Thames. The Romans appear to have given it the name of Corinium, whence the name of Cirencester. In the Cosmography of Ravennas, a geographical list of the 7th century, the name is written either Cironium or Corinium Dobunorum. from the Dobuni, a British tribe which occupied great part of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and several other contiguous counties. In the valuable Itinerary of Antoninus the name Durocornovium is assigned to a Roman city which is placed on the road between Glevum (Gloucester) and Spinae (Speen), 14 Roman miles from the former town and 15 from the latter ; a Roman mile is usually reckoned as 1618 yards. There can be no doubt that modern Cirencester occupies much of the site of Durocornovium. If so, the Roman town had two names, in all probability, although some antiquarians have conjectured that Corinium was a camp in the immediate neighbourhood. It may be as well to state here that the Roman Itinerary attributed to Richard of Cirencester is a modern forgery. In Anglo-Saxon times the older name of the town was altered to Cyrneaster and Cyrenceastre ; in Domesday it becomes Cirecester and Cirecestria. Later on Cirencestre and Cirencestria occur ; in a will of the year 1488 we find Cisetre and Siscerte ; William of Worcester (1470) gives Cysseter and Cirencestre. It is to be hoped that the awkward and confusing abbreviation Cicester will not supplant the fuller form of Cirencester—or that at least we may be allowed to speak of our interesting town in such a form as not to confound it with Chichester. Doubtless the English name Cicester never meant Chichester in the old records, but the French form Cicestre certainly did designate that city.

Several important Roman roads, characterised by remarkable straightness and width, and usually considerably raised above the level of the country, meet near the town of Cirencester.

We cannot now trace the precise manner in which these roads were joined together, nor the exact direction* of the main streets of the ancient city, but there is no difficulty in identifying the course of the several highways, for they still exist at a very short distance from Cirencester, and even now form our chief public roads. These roads are at least five in number :

- III. (1) Acman-street, or the Foss-way South, the road from 1871. Durocornovium to Aquae Sulis or Bath, and thence to Isca Dumnoniorum or Exeter. It may be said to begin in Castle-street, Cirencester, and is nearly identical with the ancient way for a distance of about four miles from the town ; then, at a place called Jackament's (Acman-street) Bottom, though the old Acman-street may still be recognised for some distance, the present road to Bath through Tetbury bends to the right. However, a few miles beyond Jackament's Bottom the old Roman way is still used as a high-road. This Roman road led from Bath to another Roman watering-place, Ad Aquas, now Wells.

(2) The Foss-way may be considered as a continuation northward of the Acman-street. It commences about one mile to the north-east of Cirencester, and thence retains its ancient characteristics for many miles, passing by Northleach and through Stow-on-the-Wold and Moreton-in-Marsh, and leaving Gloucestershire near the village of Lemington. During a considerable part of its course, it is bordered by a ditch on both sides, is much raised above the adjoining fields, and, where neighbouring proprietors have not encroached upon it, is not less than sixty feet in total width. The Foss-way is continued to Lindum (Lincoln).

(3) The Icnielid-way enters Gloucestershire from Oxfordshire near Eastleach, and unites with the Foss-way a mile north-east of Cirencester.

(4) The Irmin-street North connects Caerleon, or Isca Silurum, in Monmouthshire, and Caerwent, or Venta Silurum, with Gloucester (Glevum) and Cirencester, and for ten miles between these two last towns retains its ancient character.

- VI. (5) The Irmin-street South is the straight road from 1884. Cirencester to Cricklade. It further connects that town with Speen, the Roman Spinae, near Newbury, then with Silchester, the Roman Calleva, and with London.

The White-way, a road to Chedworth and Withington Villas, leaves the Irmin-street North on the northern outskirts of Cirencester, and though of minor importance, is doubtless a Roman road.

* But see the plan of Corinium by Mr. Kennett J. Beecham in the Bingham Library.

Several Roman roads within the walls of Corinium were met with in the main drainage operations. Mr. T. B. Bravender described these as five in number. Amongst them was a narrow paved way coming from the north-east, passing under the site of the Grammar School and continuing towards the South-west. It crossed Victoria-road and Chester-street, and apparently extended towards the Church, as though it were a continuation of the Gloucester-road. Another road ran from the immediate vicinity of the same school towards the west ; another, nearly north, has been traced in the Bull Inn Yard, and, if continued would reach Dyer-street, not far from the site of the famous pavements. There was also a road running from near the Grammar School towards the south-west, crossing Church-street, and thence continuing to the Cricklade-road, not far from which it crosses the foundation of the Roman wall at the new railway bridge.

During recent building operations near the western boundary of Corinium several interesting discoveries have been made. These include the detection of a street parallel to the Irmin Way, of the foundations of many buildings, and of several ordinary tessellated pavements. Many small objects in iron, bronze, and bone, as well as fragments of pottery, were also disinterred. These, with several hundred coins, ranging from Claudius to Arcadius, came into the possession of the late Mr. Wilfred Cripps, C.B., and with many other specimens of Roman art and industry are now admirably housed in the Museum at Cripps Mead. To Mr. Cripps is due the discovery of the fine Basilica of Corinium, a building about 320 feet in length and having an apse 80 feet wide at its western end, while it was terminated on the east by a portico of the same width. Parts of two Corinthian capitals from this building are preserved at the Mead. The site of the Basilica is now covered in great part by small houses and gardens : it lies on the south side of and beneath the road called the Avenue, formerly Corin-street. Its position in the Roman city was approximately central.

Some paving stones from the Roman road, found some years ago in Gloucester-street at a depth of three feet, have been placed in Earl Bathurst's garden near the Museum. They show grooves worn by the vehicles passing over the road—these grooves are exactly like those seen in the paved roads of Pompeii.

On entering the present town of Cirencester by the continuation of the Foss-way after it has received the Icniel-way and the London and Burford roads, the visitor meets with the first sign of the former Roman occupation of this locality. Just past Grove-lane a road to the left separates one branch of the

river Churn from the remains of the ancient Roman wall. A little further on a course or two of the veritable dressed facing stones of the Roman wall may be seen *in situ*, while the earth-bank behind them is still in some places not less than 20 feet in height : a public walk is on the top. Where this earth-bank trends to the west, forming the southern side of the Roman town, a portion of the ancient wall remained tolerably perfect for a considerable distance till the year 1867, when the owner of the land gave permission to one of his tenants to cart the stones away. This wall measured at the time of its destruction four feet six inches through, and six feet eight inches high where most perfect. It was built chiefly of loose stones and rubble backed by earth, but it had a complete facing of large dressed blocks, put together without mortar. Many of the blocks from other parts of the wall were used for building purposes in past times, and may still be traced with comparative ease in the older houses and walls of this neighbourhood, particularly in the New Mills and the walls of the Abbey grounds. Remains of the foss outside the wall, of the wall itself, and of the inner bank, have been found in the workhouse garden, in a garden in Sheep-street near Apsley Hall, and in the Abbey grounds. During the main drainage works carried out at Cirencester the foundations of this Roman wall were encountered at many points. Leland, who wrote in Henry VIII.'s time, tells us that the remains of the city wall in his day showed a circuit of two miles, and he further informs us that the Abbot of Cirencester had found in the ruins of the old walls "arched stones engraved with large Roman letters." The modern town of Cirencester rests partly upon the site of Corinium, but it extends beyond it in a north-westerly direction, and does not cover it on the south-east side, which is partly occupied by a water-meadow.

III. Within the ancient boundary wall most of the villas and
1871. remains of houses have been found, while a large number of the sepulchral urns and coffins discovered here have been obtained outside the walls, as at the Querns, which is to the south-west of Cirencester. Here, also, there still exists a Roman Amphitheatre or Circus, known now as the Bull-Ring. Though situated amongst old quarries there is no doubt that it is a regularly made construction planned for the purpose of accommodating spectators. It is inferior to the perfect Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester, but it resembles it in position and proportions. It is an ellipse, of which the longer axis measures about 200 feet, the shorter about 130.

III. As a narrative of the successive important discoveries of
1871. Roman remains at Cirencester might prove tedious, we shall here

merely give a few notes on the tessellated pavements which have been found from time to time, reserving details as to other objects till we describe them in their proper places on the subsequent pages of this little guide-book. But the present seems a suitable occasion for mentioning that the locality which has yielded so many treasures, and is variously termed the Nursery and the Leauses, is a part of the ancient site of Corinium, now being gradually built over, and that it corresponds to the south-eastern quarter of the old city.

Many of the tessellated pavements opened up in former times in Cirencester have probably perished : doubtless others still remain to be discovered. Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII., says that "in the middes of the old towne, in a medow, was found a flore de tessellis versicoloribus." A mosaic pavement forming the floor of a cellar in the Leauses is mentioned by Dr. Stukeley. Other writers, such as Sir Robert Atkyns and Rudder, also notice the frequent discoveries of tessellated pavements in the years 1723, 1777, 1790, etc. A few of the pavements here referred to still exist in a fragmentary state beneath houses in Dyer-street, very near the spot which yielded the fine pavements discovered in 1849, and now in the Museum. Several pavements were found in building the house and making the garden at The Firs, in the Victoria-road. It may be here added that a tessellated pavement was found in 1636, in Hockbury-field, Rodmarton, five miles south-west from Cirencester ; and another in the eighteenth century at a spot now known as Haines Ash ; it is in Oakley Park, and about three miles from Cirencester ; Rudder calls it Ainges' Ash.

The following notes as to the contents of the table and upright cases, and the distribution of the larger objects in the Museum, may help the visitor in studying this collection. Turning to the right on entering the building, the cases should be examined in the following order :—

Case A.—Iron Series.

- „ AA.—Illustrative Series : Objects of Foreign Origin.
- „ B.—Bronze Series—Coins : Objects in Lead.
- „ C.—Small Objects in Stone.
- „ D.—Red Lustrous Ware, called Samian.
- „ E.—Sepulchral Urns and other large Vessels.
- „ F.—Handles of Amphorae ; Necks of Jugs ; Crucibles, Lamps.
- „ G.—Inscribed, Scored, and other Tiles.
- „ J.—Castor, Upchurch, and New Forest Pottery ; Mortaria.

Case H.—Wall Paintings.

„ I.—Glass Series : Bone Series : Jet Series

„ K.—Large Vessels of Pottery.

Cases L, M, and N.—Mr. Bravender's Collections.

Two Tessellated Pavements occupy the chief part of the floor. Of Coffins, Altars, Pillars, Monuments, Querns, and Architectural fragments, many are gathered at the farther end of the Museum opposite the entrance, or are arranged on shelves, or close to the walls, or in the hollows of the central parts of the floor. Some Plans, Drawings, and Chromo-lithographs of Buildings, Pavements, and other objects of Roman art are hung on the walls of the Museum.

IRON SERIES.—*CASE A.*

III. Very many objects in iron have been found at or near 1871. Cirencester ; some good examples are preserved in the Museum. The corrosion which iron so readily suffers has destroyed the finish of most of the specimens, nor do any of them now show the slightest signs of surface ornamentation. They have been secured from further change by a thorough soaking in pure white paraffin-wax at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water. Some of the iron objects are not Roman, but mediaeval and to one or two a still more recent date must be assigned.

The resemblance between ancient and modern articles in iron is very striking. In the present series the use of most of the specimens will be apparent from modern examples with which everyone is familiar. Here may be seen Roman knives, keys, padlocks, and shears ; tools, hammers, and picks ; javelin, spear, and arrow heads ; bits, horse-shoes and their nails, harness mounts, and other horse and chariot gear ; stili for writing ; the hasps of doors, nails of all shapes and sizes, together with many kinds of mechanical implements. Very noteworthy is a large shallow pan of a balance. Among the knives we may especially direct attention to one (499) which has a hole and ring for suspension, and to another, numbered 505, which retains its original handle of jet. Other knife handles will be found among the Bronze objects in case B, and those of bone in case I. The iron object from Bourton-on-the-Water, apparently an unfinished sword, has been regarded by some antiquaries as possibly of mediaeval origin, others, with more probability, consider it to be British. It was found packed side by side with many others, a mode of occurrence generally observed in

the case of other "finds" of this character. By most authorities these specimens are now regarded not as weapons but as a kind of iron bar-money.

As special interest attaches to the subject of horse shoeing in Roman times, we may direct the visitor's attention to the perfectly preserved Roman horse-shoe, marked A, in this case. It was found, August, 1869, in Northgate-street, Gloucester, in clay, at a depth of eight feet. The metal is free from rust, owing to the perfect exclusion of the air by the clay; Roman coins accompanied it. Two similar shoes were found near the same place some years ago. The undulatory edge, the small amount of metal employed, the large size of the six nail-holes, and the peculiar "cle de violon" shape of the nail-heads, are characteristic of these Britanno-Roman objects. Several horse-shoes of precisely the same sort have been found in Roman London. Our specimen has small turned-over roundish calkins, measures three inches and three-quarters from arm to arm, and weighs two ounces and three-quarters. Its punched nail-head hollows are no less than thirteen-sixteenths of an inch in length. There are eleven other antique horse-shoes in the Corinium collection, but of these there are only three, two from Beckhampton, in Wiltshire, and one from Cirencester, to which we can certainly assign a Roman origin. Other specimens probably belong to later times. Some curious hinge-like objects, and a pair of flattened iron rings resembling quoits, found in Watermoor, are in this case. 1884.

One of the additions to our iron series, and at the same time one of the most interesting and rare objects of Roman workmanship, is a candlestick, found in the autumn of 1877, at a depth of six feet, on a concrete floor, not far from the site of the Dyer-street villa.

Here we may be allowed to draw attention to the numerous indications of Roman mines and ironworks in the forest of Dean, 1871. and to the discovery of three Roman pigs of iron in a room (which may have contained a forge), attached to the splendid Roman Villa at Chedworth, about six miles from Cirencester, a place well worthy of a visit. These pigs of iron weigh 484, 356, and 256 pounds respectively.

BRONZE SERIES.—CASE B.

Under the name of bronze we here include a variety of III. alloys, in all of which copper is the chief constituent. Many 1871. so-called Roman bronzes are nothing but brass, and it is rare

to find an alloy containing no other metals but copper and tin. Very often, while the per-cent-age of copper is pretty constant between 80 and 90, the residue of the alloy is made up of very variable proportions of tin, zinc, and even lead.

III. The bronze objects in the Corinium Museum are numerous, 1871. and some of them are of great interest and value. We may particularly point out the bronze steelyard found at Watermoor in 1855, and presented by the late Canon W. F. Powell, the collection of fibulae or brooches, and of armillae or armlets and bracelets, and a fine catella or neck-chain.

It should be remembered that a few of the bronze objects in this collection, though found with Roman remains, are of mediaeval, or even later origin.

III. The uses to which most of the bronze objects were applied 1871. are evident enough. We may note—keys (543 to 545); a lock-plate (546); spoons, *coclearia* (548, 549, 551); a narrow spoon or *ligula* for removing unguent from jars or bottles with narrow necks; tweezers and toilet implements (552 to 557); and compasses (645, 646). The ornamental armlets or *armillae* (560 to 580) are numerous and varied in design and size. The *anuli* or rings (581-585, 637, 647) are of little consequence, but some of the brooches or fibulae (586 to 598) are of very interesting construction and design. Some of them, it will be observed, are identical in principle with the modern “safety pins.” No. 649 is a beautiful bronze chain of a fret pattern. Some of the bronze objects in this case were probably tools used for the ornamentation of pottery (see 631). Nos. 653 and 653a are chisels. 619, 634, and 656a are figures of animals. No. 654 is a splendid example of a Roman steelyard or statera. It was found at Watermoor in 1855. Several weights, chiefly of lead, will be found near it. A beam of a balance, having the fulcrum in the middle, will be found near the specimens last mentioned. Each arm was originally seven inches long; one arm has a hole at its end for suspending the pan from; the other is defective. On one face of the beam are a number of inlaid dots of silver, which originally served to divide one of its arms into 12 and the other into 24 equal parts. Two steelyard counterpoises in the form of bronze heads are numbered 656 and 657. They each represent pretty well the Roman *uncia* or ounce, a weight of 421 grains. No. 656 weighs 419·3 grains and 657 411·5. The difference between these numbers and the value of the Roman ounce is probably to be found in the absence of the ring or hook by which the counterpoise was suspended from the beam of the steelyard. Another counterpoise in the form of a cock was found in the Nursery in 1874, and has been deposited in the museum by Mr. Jefferies.

One of the statuettes in the collection (642) represents Mercury and is a good specimen of Roman workmanship ; it was found in the Leauses. The statuette of Diana in this case is well known ; it was engraved in Messrs. Buckman and Newmarch's "Remains of Roman Art at Corinium," page 109, and had long been one of the choicest treasures of the Purnell collection. When that collection was sold in May, 1872, I was fortunately enabled to secure this valuable specimen, with many other small objects of bronze and bone found many years ago in Cirencester, chiefly in Mr. Gregory's Nursery Garden. A large pin, the head of which still retains the enamel with which it was ornamented, is one of the few examples of this kind of decoration which have been found at Cirencester. During the last thirty or forty years, however, several enamelled ornaments have been disinterred here. One of these, a small bronze figure of a cock, found in 1870, in an excavation in Cricklade-street, has found a resting place in the collection of the late Sir John Evans. It was particularly interesting as an example of Roman translucent enamel. Our Museum has been enriched with a good example of an enamelled fibula, found at the Barton. It is decorated with a brilliant orange enamel as well as the more usual red and blue.

Specimens of the *stilus*, the pointed instrument with which III. the Romans wrote upon their tables prepared with wax, occur of 1871. bronze as well as of iron. A beautiful specimen of Roman workmanship, in silver, which may have been an eraser for obliterating writing and smoothing the wax surface, was found in 1867, in the Victoria-road, Cirencester. It came into the possession of the late Rev. J. Constable.

The minute ornamental work on many of the bronze objects should be noticed—630, for instance, is a finely worked strap-mount. A portion of a *speculum*, or hand mirror (see 629), gave on analysis 70 parts of copper and 30 of tin.

Amongst the additions made to the bronze series we may VI. direct particular attention to a boss from a shield, found with 1884. adherent leather and woody debris in Cricklade-street, in May, 1869 ; a perfect spoon, the bowl washed with tin, found in 1872 ; an armilla, from Oaksey ; a small finger ring, found at the Barton Gravel Pits, in October, 1869 ; a small bell and a key, found at Watermoor in August, 1869 ; a pendant with toilet implement of tinned bronze, found in 1871 ; a bracelet with catch fastening ; and a small round-headed bronze pin, which was being worn in his necktie by an errand-boy of modern Cirencester, after reposing in the ruins of the Roman city for fifteen centuries or more. There has also been added to the collection a fine needle, resembling a packing needle, and nearly six inches long. A few

bronze objects from places in the neighbourhood of Cirencester will be found in this case. Other additions include—a small fibula from Syde, near Cirencester ; a small bust forming part of a *phalera*, found at Kingsholm, Gloucester, presented by the late Mr. W. Edkins, of Bristol ; a mask in low relief from Uleybury, and several small objects, some fragmentary, of uncertain use.

A few objects in lead or pewter will here be noticed. A portion of a large flat bowl, several weights, and a medallion with hunting subjects, found in the Victoria-road, in February, 1871, are placed in case B.

VI. Attention should be paid to the objects in bronze in Mr. Bravender's cabinet (N). Among the brooches are many retaining traces of enamel, while one fibula is inscribed **AVVIMPI.**

COINS.—*CASE B AND MR. BRAVENDER'S CASES L, M, AND N.*

VII. Until recently the coins in the Museum afforded but an inadequate representation of the moneys circulating in Roman Britain. Now, however, thanks to the generosity of Mr. T. B. Bravender, a loan of nearly 300 specimens has been made, and thus a good series of the silver and brass coinage of the Empire can be seen. There are at present three collections in the Museum, but before referring to these collections in detail, it may be useful to explain various terms used in describing imperial Roman Coins and some of the various designs and marks which may be found upon them.

Obverse.—This bears the head of the Emperor, and is surrounded by an inscription or legend containing his name and some of his titles. The actual portrait of the reigning Emperor first appeared under Julius Caesar—the series of good portraits closes with that of Commodus. Augustus Caesar assumed the title of IMPERATOR (generally represented by its first three letters). At a later period of the Empire the letters D.N., for *Dominus noster*, take the place of IMP. The emperors were often granted specific surnames by the senate, Trajan, for example, being called *Germanicus*. Commodus as well as Severus and his sons assumed the name *Britannicus*. The letters TR.P., TR.POT., and TRIB.POT. signify *Tribunicia Potestas*. When a numeral follows these letters it refers to the year in which the tribunician power was conferred. Hadrian, for instance, received annually for 16 years the tribunician power, so that on the coins of the last year of his reign the figure XVI. occurs. There are irregularities in the use and occurrence of these numbers, and

they cease to be of chronological value after the reign of Galerius. The indication of tribunician power sometimes appears upon the reverse instead of on the obverse or face of the coin. The letters P.F. at the end of a legend refer to the imperial titles of *Pius Felix*; the letters P.P. stand for *Patrae Pater*; and P.MAX. for *Pontifex Maximus*.

Reverse.—The back of a coin besides such an encircling legend as PAX AVGVSTI generally bears a symbolic figure such as Peace, Victory, or Piety. In the “field” will frequently be found certain letters, as in the case of copper coins S.C. for *Senatus Consultum*: these letters occasionally occur on the “exergue”: they indicate that the coinage was under the control of the senate. It should be added that the letters COS. following the legend of the reverse refer to the consulate assumed by the emperors.

Exergue.—A few words as to the indications of the place of mintage often found on Roman coins may be here introduced. When mint-marks appear they are usually found on the “reverse” and in the exergue—that is, the part of the coin below the line on which the figure or other device is placed. The mint-mark of locality occurs but rarely in the “field” of the reverse.

When interpreting a mint-mark it must be remembered that the letter or letters representing the place of coinage are often accompanied by other letters. Thus A or P preceding or following the place mark signifies the first atelier, B or S the second, C or T the third, and Q, D, or Δ the fourth. The letter P often stands for pusulatum or percussum, while the letters SM. may mean Sacra Moneta, and the letters SP Signata pecunia. The word obryzum, or obryziatum, “standard,” is represented by OB. The numerals which follow the mint-mark on the copper coins of Aurelin and the later Emperors are XX. and XXI.; they imply that twenty or twenty-one of these pieces equal a denarius. In tabulating in the annexed list a few of the chief mint-marks occurring on coins exhibited in the Museum, as having been found at Cirencester, the letters which precede or follow the indication of locality have been purposely omitted. For example, in the case of the Londinium (London) mint-marks the complete forms would be ML, MLN, MSL, PLN, and PLON. Similarly the actual or full marks of the Camalodunum (Colchester) mint are C, CXXI., CL, MSC, and SPCL.

AMB—Ambianum (*Amiens*)

ANT—Antiochia (*Antioch*)

AQ, AQVIL—Aquileia

- A, AR, ARL, CO—Arelate (*Arles*)
 C, CL—Camalodunum (*Colchester*)
 C, CO, CON, CONST, KON, KONST—Constantinopolis
 L, LN, LON—Londinium (*London*)
 L, LG, LVG—Lugdunum (*Lyon*)
 MD, MED—Mediolanum (*Milan*)
 N, NC, NK, NIK, NIKO—Nicomedea (*Ismid*)
 R, RM, ROM—Roma (*Roma*)
 SIR, SIRM—Sirmium (*Mitrovitz*)
 S, SIS, SISCIA—Siscia (*Sissek*)
 TR—Treveri (*Treves*)

Material of Roman Coins.—The gold employed was almost perfectly pure or free from alloy, being practically “ 24 carats fine.” The *solidus* (which weighs only 68 grains) was first coined by Constantine the Great in place of the earlier *aureus*. The latter coin had been reduced in weight under several preceding emperors, having weighed in the time of Julius Caesar 126 grains, but only 120 grains during the reign of Augustus. The number struck from a pound weight of gold was—

Augustus	40	<i>aurei.</i>
Nero	...	...	...	...	45
Caracalla	...	...	...	...	50
Diocletian	...	...	...	...	60
Constantine	...	...	...	...	72

solidi.

That contemporary forgeries of Roman gold coins were not unknown, is proved by a specimen found in Cirencester. It is of the Emperor Valentinian I., of a usual type, and having on the reverse the legend VICTORIA AVGG., with the two Emperors seated, a “ seated ” victory between them. In the exergue is COM., for Constantinae Moneta (Arles). The metal of this ancient forgery is curious. The central portion is copper ; upon this there is a layer of silver ; the whole has then been gilt. The workmanship of the obverse is decidedly inferior to that of the authentic gold coins of Valentinian. When found it showed signs of having suffered from rough attempts to test its genuineness, for a piece had been broken off, and there was a cut on the forehead of the imperial bust.

The common silver coin was the *denarius*—the Biblical “ penny.” Originally there were 80 denarii to the pound : an alteration to 96 was made by Nero. A heavier coin (60 only to the pound) appeared in the reign of Caracalla, but it was struck from silver greatly alloyed. In the time of Volusian the silver coinage was represented by plated or “ washed ” bronze.

Diocletian restored the standard, which was maintained to the end of the empire.

Several specimens of the *quinarius*, or half-denarius, will be found amongst the silver coins exhibited in the Museum : a still smaller coin was the *sestertius*, four of which equalled one denarius.

Besides the imperial series there were many family and consular denarii.

The greatest irregularities occur in the material, dimensions, and weights of the imperial "brass" or "copper" coinage. Strictly speaking, the term *copper* cannot be applied to any of them ; they are made either of copper alloyed chiefly with tin, forming a true bronze, or of copper containing a good proportion, often 19 per cent., of zinc ; the coins made of the latter alloy are of a golden colour (*orichalcum*).

Putting on one side the *medallions* and the minute coins called *minimi* of the later period, we have three chief groups, commonly known as 1st Brass, 2nd Brass, and 3rd Brass, but exhibiting considerable variations of size and weight. The nominal values of these moneys constitute too complex a problem to be discussed here.

There are three collections of coins in the Museum—namely, one belonging to the museum ; one sent by the Earl of St. Germans (both of these sets are in case B) ; and a long series lent by Mr. T. B. Bravender for some years and now permanently placed in the Museum.

I. The Museum collection proper consists chiefly of 3rd Brass. These specimens have been found from time to time in Cirencester, and are mostly of ordinary character and common types. They represent, though very inadequately, the small bronze coinage of the Roman Empire from Claudius to the close of the Roman rule in Britain.

There are also in this series eight silver coins, seven of which are Imperial and one a family coin (inscribed MATILI and SARAV). The earliest of the Emperors represented is Vespasian—the reverse of this denarius bears the legend *Judaea*. There are two denarii of Caracalla (211-217) and one of his brother Geta, who reigned but one year (212). A denarius inscribed SEVERUS PIUS AVG., and on the reverse LIBERTAS AVG., belongs to Septimus Severus (193-211). Another, bearing the legends VALERIANVS CAES. and IOVI CRESCENTI, may belong to the younger Valerian, but more probably to his father (253-260). Gallienus (253-268) is also represented by a single piece.

II. The second series of coins (also in case B) was sent by the Earl of St. Germans: they are mostly from Latton, near Cirencester. They were found, during drainage operations in 1864, in the bed of the river Churn, at a point where that river divides the parish of Latton from that of Cricklade St. Sampson. The late Mr. John Bravender, who superintended the drainage works and took much interest in the preservation of the remains, considered that there was a ford in that part of the river where these coins were found, and that the Irmin-way crossed the Churn at this point. The coins were widely scattered; their dates, it will be observed, cover a large period of time, unlike the usual hoards of coins, but the majority belong to the emperors Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan—A.D. 41 to 138. Several of the specimens, notably those of Nero and Vespasian, are of good workmanship and in excellent preservation, but most of the coins of Claudius are of a very rude type, and it is reasonably conjectured, may have been of local manufacture, possibly from a mint at Glevum (Gloucester).

III. The coins lent by Mr. Bravender are contained in three cases:—Nos. 183 to 344 will be found in the sloping desk-case (L) near the south-west corner of the Museum; Nos. 345 to 411 are in drawer 6 of a small cabinet (M) under the desk-case, while Nos. 412 to 446 and Nos. 447 to 474 are shown in two trays in the large cabinet (N) close by, in which the bulk of Mr. Bravender's general Roman collection is contained. All these coins were found within the walls of Corinium, chiefly during the progress of the main drainage operations. The coin earliest in date is No. 412, a coin of Augustus (who died A.D. 14), but this occurrence is quite unusual, the general range in time being from Claudius (A.D. 41-54) to Honorius (who died in A.D. 423).

Among the coins in Case L particular attention should be paid to the following pieces:—

No. 193. Silver, a denarius of Julia, daughter of Titus: a rare coin, showing on the reverse a peacock, front view and displaying its tail.

Nos. 206 to 208. Three 1st Brass of Hadrian (117-138) of good workmanship.

No. 210. Lucius Aelius Verus (136-138), 1st Brass.

Nos. 235, 236. Two denarii of Geta (212).

No. 245. A billon denarius of Volusian (251-254).

Nos. 249, 250. 3rd Brass of Gallienus (253-268). This emperor was the first who formally recognised the Christian

faith, as a *religio licita*, in A.D. 259. For 40 years afterwards the Christians enjoyed comparative repose.

No. 274. 3rd Brass of Quintillus (270).

No. 276. 3rd Brass of Tacitus (275) : this emperor reigned for six months only.

Nos. 282 to 291. Ten 3rd Brass of Carausius (287-293). Several of these coins have the mint-mark of Londinium (London).

Nos. 292 to 295. Four 3rd Brass of Allectus (293-296) : two of these have the London mint-mark.

The usurpers in Britain, Carausius and Allectus, demand further notice. Carausius was the admiral of the Roman fleet in the British seas under the co-emperors Diocletian and Maximian. He quarrelled with them and assumed the purple in A.D. 287. The Roman emperors failed to crush him and ultimately admitted him, at least tacitly, to a share in the sovereignty. His minister, Allectus, assassinated him in 293, and reigned until 296, when he was slain in battle. The small copper coinage of these emperors is fairly represented by the finds at most Roman Stations in Britain. The reverses on the coins of Carausius shown by Mr. Bravender include the following legends besides those given towards the end of this note :—MONETA AVG. ; SALVS AVGG. ; TEMPORVM FELIC. ; VIRTVS AVG. Rarely Carausius introduced three G's in the legend of the reverse, thus implying, as in the form PAX AVGGG., that there were *three* Augusti. The mint in London was established by Carausius, and continued in operation until the time when the seat of the Imperial Government was transferred from Rome to Constantinople.

The interest attaching to the home-made coins of Carausius will justify us in occupying a further small space in describing the reverses of eleven pieces found at Cirencester, which were sold at Messrs. Sotheby's auction rooms on the 24th December, 1870. The first-named on the list was of "billon," the rest were 3rd or small Brass :—

1. PAX AVG. Peace standing holding a long sceptre.
2. ROMA C.F. AVG. Female at an altar.
3. PAX AVG. Peace standing : exergue MLXXI.
- 5.—IOVI VICTOR. Jupiter walking to left : field F.O. : exergue M.L.
6. SALVS AVGGG. Hygeia standing : field S.P. : exergue MLXXI.
7. PAX AVGG. Peace standing field S.P.

8. SALVS PUBLICA. Hygiea standing : field B.F. : exergue MLXXI.

9. PROVID AVG. Female standing holding a globe and cornucopia : field S.C.

10. PAX AVGGG. Peace standing : field S.P. : exergue MLXXI.

11. SPES. AVG.

In Buckman and Newmarch's "Corinium" a denarius of Carausius is recorded as well as four 3rd Brass having different reverses, the legends of which are PROVIDENTIA AVGGG. ; CONCORDIA MILITVM ; PIETAS AVG. In the same work eight different reverses are named as occurring on coins of Allectus the successor in Britain of Carausius ; there were 14 coins of this usurper in the collection named above as having been dispersed in 1870—we are speaking, of course, only of specimens found at Cirencester. The only gold coin of Carausius recorded as having been found in Cirencester is an aureus in the collection of the late Wilfred Cripps, C.B. ; it is of a unique type. A recent addition to the coins of Carausius at Cripps Mead is a good example bearing the full-faced portrait of the Emperor ; this is a 3rd Brass of a rather rare variety.

No. 300. 3rd Brass of Galerius (305-311). This brutal and wretched emperor on his death-bed, April 30th, A.D. 311, acknowledged the truth of Christianity.

Nos. 304-330. 2nd and 3rd Brass of Constantine the Great (306-337). This long series of examples represents but a small proportion of the coins of this emperor ; it includes some specimens bearing the legends CONSTANTINOPOLIS or URBS ROMA. He was proclaimed Caesar at York in A.D. 306. His edict of toleration for Christians was issued from Milan in 313. In 330 he removed the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which he named Constantinople.

Of the coins in drawer 6 of the small cabinet M should be noted :—

No. 360. Denarius of Julian, called the Apostate (361-363).

Nos. 364-367. 2nd and 3rd Brass of Gratian (375-383). Gratian, the friend of St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, was the first of the Christian emperors who refused the robe of *Pontifex Maximus*, although this title still appears on some of his coins.

No. 376. Denarius of Eugenius (392-394). No coins of Eugenius have been previously recorded from Gloucestershire, it is believed : coins of this usurper in Gaul are rare.

No. 400. Denarius : CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Head to left : reverse seven wheat ears in a measure : field IMP. XIX.

No. 401. Denarius : IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Head to right : reverse CONSEN. EXERCIT. : two soldiers clasping hands.

No. 402. Denarius of Vespasian. Head to right : reverse two oxen ploughing.

No. 403. Denarius : IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG. GER. DAC. Head to right : reverse PM. TR.P. COS. III ; female with cornucopia.

No. 404. Denarius : HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P.P. Head to right : reverse NILVS : recumbent figure of a river-god with a crocodile.

No. 405. 3rd Brass : IMP. NVMERIANVS AVG. Head to right : reverse VNDIQVE VICTORES : emperor standing, two captives at his feet : exergue KAS.

No. 406. Small Brass : GALLIENVS PIVS AVG. Head to right : reverse LIBERO. P. CON (S. AVG.) : a dog : exergue N.

No. 407. Small Brass : GALLIENVS AVG. Head to right : reverse DIANAE CONS. AVG. : a stag.

No. 408. 3rd Brass : IMP. C. ALLECTUS P.F. AVG. Head to right : reverse LEATITIA AVG. : female standing : exergue M.L.

No. 409. Small Brass : FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS AVG. Head to right : reverse two soldiers with a standard : exergue TR.S.

No. 410. Denarius : DN. FL. CL. IVLIANVS P.F. AVG. Head to right : reverse VOT X MVLT XX in a wreath.

No. 411. Denarius : family coin of Q. Cassius.

No. 412. Denarius : SABINA. AVGVSTA. Head to right : reverse CONCORDIA. AVG.

The visitor should now examine the coins in the tray on the left-hand side of the large cabinet N. Amongst these will be found No. 412, the earliest coin in the collection, a coin of Augustus with the dead Caesars, Caius and Lucius, on the reverse ; No. 415, a denarius of Galba ; No. 420, a denarius of Gordian III. ; No. 429, a coin of Julia Domna, having on the reverse a figure of Cybele between two lions ; Nos. 430, 431, and 432 belong to Tetricus Senior and Junior ; Nos. 433, 434, and 435, to Claudius : Nos. 436, 437, and 438, to Carausius ; No. 439, to Allectus.

In the tray in Case M, on the right-hand side, are a number of coins having interesting reverses : note Nos. 454 and 457, Constantine Junior ; No. 458 Claudius Gothicus ; No. 462. Antoninus Pius, with the figure of Britannia on the reverse ; No. 463, Vespasian, with Judea Capta under a tree ; and No. 473, Allectus, with a galley for reverse. Nos. 475 and 476 are probably ancient British coins, not Roman.

A fair number of Roman gold coins have been found in Cirencester, but they remain in private possession. Besides the Carausius already named, examples in gold have been found of the coinages of Claudio, Valentinian I., Valens, Gratian, and Honorius.

As mentioned in the Foreword, these have now been given to the Museum by Lady Church.

SMALL OBJECTS IN STONE.—CASE C.

VI. In this case will be found a good many small objects made of stone. Amongst these, a figure, in high relief, and a head are good examples, though in an injured state. One specimen is from Kingsholm, Gloucester, and represents a goddess ; the eye sockets still retain traces of black enamel : it was found with the altars described on page 44.

The small domestic altars in this case, 462, 463, 464, are without inscriptions or carvings.

It is scarcely necessary to say that many Roman stone objects of unknown or doubtful use are found in Cirencester.

One kind, possibly intended for supporting mortaria or rounded dishes, consists of an hexagonal stand of stone, with a central circular perforation of considerable diameter. On each of the six faces the following disposition of faintly incised lines occurs—



Roman mortars for grinding corn, paints, etc., were often of pottery (see case J), but occasionally of stone. Some specimens in the latter material are in this case.

Some balls of stone are in this case. They were found with Roman remains at Watermoor, and have usually been put down as projectiles for use with a catapult. But it seems more likely, from the circumstances attending similar finds at Pompeii,

and from the small size of the objects, that some of them at least were employed in a game like that of ball.

Several altars have been found at Cirencester. The small examples, Nos. 162, 163, and 164, in this case are destitute of ornament and inscriptions : the three inscribed altars are described on pages 44 and 45.

Some hone-stones of the Roman period will be found in this case (Nos. 67, 69, 75, and 89). One specimen was found in the Barton Pits. Near the hones several pieces of ornamental marble have been placed. These were used for lining walls, and for cutting up into tesserae and tessellae for pavements. Here are also two spindle whorls from Gloucester.

The shaped roofing tiles used by the Romans are found in great numbers in Cirencester. They are usually six-sided, and have been made of the local oolite stone, known as "forest marble," and sometimes of old red sandstone. These tiles are perforated with a hole for the nail which held them in place, and which is often found in position.

In this case will be found an ancient British pottery urn X. with bones ; also the beautiful Saxon vase discovered in 1909 1910. under the Barton Pavement. (See page 36.)

RED LUSTROUS WARE.—*CASE D.*

Fragments of the so-called Samian pottery have been III. discovered in all places where the Roman people had settled after 1871. their conquests. It would appear to have been manufactured somewhat extensively, mainly in several districts both of Gaul and Germany, during the first three centuries of the Christian era. In recent years some of the potters who worked at Lezoux (Puy-de-Dome), at Montans, at La Graufesenque, and at Rheinzabern in Germany, have been identified with certainty and been made the subject of interesting researches on the sites of their activity. The more ancient red pottery of Samos does not seem to have found its way to Britain during the Roman occupation.

The paste of the red ware was well worked, rather lighter in colour than the glaze, which is very much like red sealing wax. The red colour is derived from peroxide of iron, which is present in larger quantity in the glaze than in the body of the ware. It has been doubted whether this ware is really glazed in the ordinary manner. The supposition that the finest particles of the paste were brought, in the process of manufacture, to the surface, and constitute the glaze, is not supported by a study of the hollows of the figures of the ware. These contain more, not

less, glaze than the worked surfaces : the glaze, moreover, is occasionally *crazed*, showing that it has contracted during firing more than the body. It has been argued with great probability that the material used in glazing this ware was essentially green vitriol, that is, ferrous sulphate. The ornamental details often found on this ware are very rich and varied, while the forms of the vessels themselves are limited to a few characteristic types.

Our collection of lustrous red ware is arranged in case D and includes some large portions of the more ornate kind of bowls, decorated with designs in relief, and many fragments of plain vessels, such as *salina*, or salt cellars, *acetabula*, or vinegar cups, *paterae* etc., together with numerous small pieces illustrating the different kinds of ornamentation. Copies of renowned statues, episodes from gladiatorial shows, hunting scenes, conventionalized foliage, all contribute to the adornment of this beautiful ware (see Nos. 81, 88, 90, to 121, etc.). A rare variety of this lustrous pottery has the ornamental details sharply incised ; one fragment of this kind, the only one discovered in Corinium, is in this collection. The esteem in which the red lustrous ware was held is shown by the specimens mended with lead rivets.

In this case will be noticed a very interesting collection of Potters' Marks. These makers' names were stamped before baking, usually on the inside of the bottom of the bowl, at least in the plain specimens. Like the names on the tiles, these marks assume many different forms. **MONTANUS F** or **FE** stands for Montanus fecit, implying that Montanus made it ; sometimes the names alone appear in the nominative case, or the mark may consist of the name in the genitive case, either alone or followed by **M** for *manu*, "by the hand" ; or by **F** for *forma*, "from the mould" ; or else preceded or followed by **O**, **OF**, or **OFF** for *officina*, "from the workshop." Sometimes there are errors in the marks, as a genitive for a nominative, and *vice-versa*. Note also that **II** often does duty for **E** as in *Siiiviiri* for Severi. The marked pieces are mostly numbered (122 to 162). The following names occur upon them :—

acVRIO FE	CINTVS M	MATVRI	QVINTI
AESTIVI·M	OF COIV	oF MVRRA<i>h</i>I	...RAOVN (?)
APO··	CVLCALI M	mvRRANI	ROPPVS FE
AVENTINI	DORCEVS M	MVXTVLLI··	SAMOGENI
BORILLI·OFF	ELVILLI	NICEPHOR F	saVRNINI
BVTRIO	GEMINI F	nvMIDI M	SECVN<i>d</i>M
CAM··	KORENNIINASF	OLINI·OFF	TITVRON S O
CERI	LALLI·MA	PATRIC	VIRIL
CERI·AL·M	LOLLI·M	p d^ereLOS FE	VIMPVS
OF CEN··	MACR··	PRISCVS	...ACCALIM
CINTVAGENI	MARCI F	PUTRI M	

The following additional names occur on red lustrous ware disinterred during 1877 in the excavations conducted on Mr. Banks' property in the Nursery, Cirencester :—

BVCCVLAI·M	OF·ABANI	CELSIΟ·M	.....CIS·F
MASCIILLI·O	OF·PRIMI	MA··FN ·M	...VITAN

The late Professor Mayer found, in his garden at Cotteswold Cottage, a fragment of red lustrous ware, having the mark **MARTI·M** upon it.

Several of the pieces of pottery in this case bear scratched or incised letters or marks made subsequently to the firing of the ware. Similar marks occur also on a few specimens of the other kinds of pottery in the Museum.

Besides the potters' marks just recorded as occurring on VI. specimens of red glazed ware belonging to the Museum, an 1884. extensive series was obtained by Mr. T. B. Bravender during excavations in the Roman parts of Cirencester. Amongst the numerous potters' marks on this red ware in Mr. Bravender's series, the following have been made out with varying degrees of exactness, although other specimens remain undeciphered or but very imperfectly read; duplicates of several names occur. I have occasionally supplied deficient letters in italics, while ligatured letters have been expanded :—

OF ABANI	COMPRINI	MELLIVS	SABINI·M
ABIANI	COSIRVF_{inus}	MERCATOR	SABINIANI
AGOMANI	CRACUNA	MIIRI	SACERVASI M
ALBVCI	OF CREST<i>i</i>	OF MODESTI	SACIRO M
ALBVCIANI	CRESTI O	MORICAM<i>s</i>	SATVRNINIOF
F·ALBI·N·OF	CRVCRV O	MOXI MA	SCOPLI·M
OF·ALFANI	DIV<i>i</i>c<i>m</i>	OF NANTO	OF SECVND<i>i</i>
ALIVMAR P	DOCCIVS <i>f</i>	NATIV<i>li</i> <i>of</i>	SENICA·M
AMMI_{us}	DONVNI O	OF NIGRI	SENNIVS F
ARDACI	DOVIICCVS	NVMIDI	OF SEVERI
ASIATICI OF	ESCVSI·M	OCRI·M	SEXTI·MANV
OF ATRI	FIRMON_{nis}	OF PASENI	SIIVIIRI·M
AVCILLA M	FRV_{mentius}	PATERCLINI OF	MA SVETI
AXTVCIS F	G·SA·A	PATERNVS	SVOBNI·M
BACCA M	GERMANI...	PATNA FE	TAURIAN_{us}
BENNICCI	IMOR·M	OF PATR<i>c</i>	TEDEDEI
BENNICI M	INERI·O.	PATRI O	TERT....
BIINICCI	INGENVI	PA·T·RICI...	TIRERI M
BIRANTVS	M·INNA	PATRICIVS F	TITURI
BLANDINI M	INNA FE	PAVLI M	TITVRONIS O
BonoXVS·F	M IVBINIS	POTITIANI	TRUCIANI
BORILLI·OFF	IVSTI·	PRIMANI	VEXE
M·BVCIANI	IVSTI MA	OF PRIMI	OF·VIA
OF CAD..	LICINI	PRISCUS	VidUCOS

CAI·M	LOPPI·RV	PUTRI	VIOCIMAS
OF CALVI	LVPPA·F	QVINTI·M	VIRTV
CAMVIINI	OF MACCAE	QVINTI·O	VirTVS·FEC+
CARATILI·M	OF MACCAI	QVINTILIANI·M	VINI M
CAVP <i>inus</i>	OF MACCIA ^e	QVINTINI ^{mr}	VITALIS
OF CEN·CEL ^{si}	MARTI	REBVRRI OF	OF VITAL <i>is</i>
OF CENN	MARTI·M	R·M·ANI M	VNIILLI
CINTVSMI	MAXIMI	OF RVBANI	VOCV O

A fragment in Mr. Bravender's series bears the three first letters of the name **CIN**^{nami} in large characters amongst the ornaments on the outside of the vessel, while the name **VALIIRIVS** has been scratched on the exterior of another fragment by its former owner.

The following marks occur on amphora handles in the same collection:—**QIAES**; SCCF
IIFN; on the under side of the latter handle **IXI** is found; **BAR·**; **ROM**; another specimen is stamped in fine characters of an early period **HISP·SAEN**¹ for *Hispanus Saenius*. A portion of a tile with a mark **+ARVERI+** (see page 31) is included in the same collection.

X. In the collection of Samian ware formed since 1890 by the 1910. late Wilfred Cripps, C.B., the potters' names given below occur along with others imperfectly impressed or of doubtful reading. In the list, which I am able to insert in this place through the kindness of Mrs. Wilfred Cripps, ligatured letters have been expanded: thus in one case, and that an unusual one, *manu* is represented in the original mark by two double letters, one being **M** and **A** together and the other **N** and **V** conjoined.

OF ABITI	OF COTTO	MARCILLI M	REDITI·M
ADVOCIS·OF	CRACVNA·F	MARCVS F	REGINI·OF
AESTIVI·M	OF CRES	MARTERNI	REGINV·F
AFRICANI M	CRESIMI	MARTIM	REGVLI M
ALBVCIANI	CRESTI O	MARTIALIS·MA	ROMOGILLI
ALBVCI M	CRISPI MA	METTI·M	ROPPVS F
ALBVCO F	CVCALI M	MILLACI	RVFFI·M
ALBVCVS	C·VCC·ILL·I M	OF MODESTI	OF SABINI
ALBVS·F	DAGODVBNVS F	OF MONTANI	SABINI MA
ANAIIL·F	DAGOMARVS F	MOXIVS·F	SABINI O
ATILIANI·O	DIVIXTI	OF MVRRANI	SACER·VAS ⁱ
ATINIANVS FEC	DOCCAIVS F	MVRSVS·FECI	SACIR·OF
ATROMANI	DOIICCVS -	MVSICI N	SACIRV·FE
A·T·T·I·C·I·M	DOVIICCVS	MVXTVLLI M	SACRILL·
AVENTINI M	ECINI·OF	MVXTVLLVS	SANVTIANI·M
AVITI M	ERICI·M	NICEPHOR·F	SATVRNINI OF
AVITVS F	FELICI M	OF NIGRI	SECVND F

BALCII M	FIRMI·M	OCRI·MA	SECVNDI MA
BENNICCI M	OF FIRMO <i>nis</i>	OSBI·MANV	SECVNDINI·M
BIRANTVS	GALBINVS·F	OF PASE <i>ni</i>	SENILI·M
BORILLI M	GEMINI	O·PASENI	OF SEVERI
BORILLI OFF	G·D·N·T·I·O·R·F	OF PASSIEI	SEVERIANI M
CABRILLI M	GERMANI·F	PATERATI OF	SEVERVS F
C·A·I·M	GNATIVS	PATERCLINI <i>off</i>	SEXTI·M
CALETI M	GONDI·M	PATERNI <i>m</i>	SEXTI MANV
CALLI·MA	GRANIANI	PATERNVS F	SEXTVS FE
OF CALVI	HABILIS·F	PATNA·F	SIIVIIR <i>i m</i>
CANETI M	HABILIS·M	OF PATRICI	SILVAN·
CARANTINV S	I+OFFIC	PATRICI M	SILVINI M
CARATILI	ITIMI	PATRIO	SILVINI OF
CARILL F	IVLLI M	PAVLLI·M	SIRACI M
CARVSSA F	IVLLINI M	PECVLIAR F	SISSI·M
CASSIVS···	IVNIVIS	PEREGRINI	SuOBNILLI M
CATIANI·M	KALENDI O	PINNA FEE	TASCILI M
CELSIO M	LATINV S	OF PONTI	TEBBIL
OF CEN···	OF LICINI	POTITIANI·M	TERTIVS OFF
CERAMALIS F	LITTERA F	PRIMANI·M	TETTVRO
CERIALLI MA	LOGIR···	PRIMI·MA	TINTIRI·M
CETI	LOPPI·M	OF PRIMA	TITVRONIS
CINNAMI	LVPPA	PRIMVLI	VERECV···
CINTVAGENI	OF MACCAE	PRISCVS	VESPO···
C·I·N·T·V	MACCVS	PVGNI·MA	VICTORI F
CINTVS MA	MACIRAT·	PUTRI MA	VIDVCOS·F
CINTVSMI M	MACRIANI	QVADRATI	VIIRI·MA
COLONI	MACRINV S	QUINTIN <i>i m</i>	OF VIRILLI
CONGI·M	MAIORIS	REBVRRRI·OF	VITALIS F
CORNE···	MALLVRO·	REBVRRVS F	VITALIS M
COSIRV <i>finus</i>	MAMMI·OF	REBVSSVS F	OF VITALIS
COSIVS	MARCIANI	RECVLLLVS F	VLLINI M

Since 1910 the following additional Potters' names occur along with others on pieces of Samian ware in the collection of Mrs. Wilfred Cripps. These have been added to the collection since above date :

ANAILLI	CRISPINI	NATALIS	SEVERI·MA
ANT·OF	DOMAVG·F	PATNAF	SIICVNDVS
ARICI·MA	IVSTI·MA	OF·PARE	SISSI·M
ASIATICI·OF	LAXTONIS·F	PEM·M	SVLPICIANI
ATINIANVS·FEC	MACRINV S	POT·TACVS	TETVRO
ATTILLI·	MARCIANI	PRISCVS	TINTIRI·M
ATTILLIMA	MARTILO	PVGNI·MA	TITTIVS
CARANTINI	MASCVLVS	RVFFI·M	VINTIN
CENT	MA·SVETI·	SACIRO	
CIRO·OF	MERCA	SACRINI·M	

In the same collection are nine inscribed amphora handles, one inscribed mortarium, and six graffiti.

VI. A careful study of these series of marked pieces helps one
 1884. to some interesting conclusions as to the minor varieties of this red ware, and of the several qualities and forms of vessels for which particular potters were distinguished

It may be here mentioned that the same Gallo-Roman ware as that we have been describing has been found, though rarely, of a chocolate-brown colour, and also nearly black. And at most Roman stations in Britain pieces of pottery are occasionally found resembling the red lustrous ware so far as form is concerned, but very inferior to it in glaze and hardness. This pottery is most probably a home-made imitation of the genuine red ware, and has been termed Pseudo-Samian. (See Nos. 188 to 102 in case J.)

SEPULCHRAL URNS.—CASE E.

III. The larger sepulchral urns, vases, and other vessels form a
 1871. fine series. Many of them, especially those of rough clay and rude make, may have been of local manufacture. They are of good forms, but are for the most part devoid of any kind of ornament, save for a few crossed curved lines. Burnt bones are usually found in them, with occasionally some coins and objects in glass and bronze. But the narrow-necked, jug-like, handled vases, of a light red colour, are usually empty. This was the case with a fine specimen in the Latton Stone Coffin. This vase is now in its original position, and accompanied by a dish or *patera* of black Upchurch ware. A sepulchral urn of the open shape is sometimes found in a hollowed stone of cylindrical form. Two specimens of this mode of sepulture are in the Museum, under the brackets at the end of the room.

The urns found February 28, 1867, in making the New Cattle Market, evidently once a burial place, are good examples of these sepulchral vessels. In the largest of them the glass *unguentarium* (see further on, page 38), a lamp, and other objects, were contained. The mouths of these sepulchral urns or vases are often found closed by a stone, a tile, a fragment of pottery, or a specially made earthenware cover (see No. 329).

In this case will be found two Saxon vessels discovered in Hullasey Wood, near Tarlton, Kemble.

NECKS OF VESSELS, HANDLES, ETC.—CASE F.

III. A number of necks of jugs will be found in this case, but
 1871. there are also a couple of crucibles and a few lamps. Several handles of amphorae, or wine jars, are preserved for the sake of

the names impressed on them. The words and letters are not always clearly marked, but the following may be made out with tolerable certainty—

L+A+F
...SAT
ROMN
IRPHOON

MQ·F
MCSR
IICAM
MAI

BELSIL
M·I·A
TCI
IIAA

A head or mask in relief on a plaque of red terra cotta in this case merits notice. The fragment of the neck of a large vessel of rather elaborate design, accompanied by a rough coloured sketch, represents a specimen which is probably English ware of the 14th century. It is covered with a dull greenish yellow glaze.

INSCRIBED AND OTHER TILES.—*CASE G.*

We now direct attention to the inscribed or lettered tiles, III. which often convey valuable information as to the military occupation of the country. For these tiles appear to have been often made by soldiers and stamped with the names and titles of the legions to which the different potters belonged. Of the examples preserved in the Museum, and mostly found at Corinium or Rodmarton in the neighbourhood, only one (402) has the letters in relief on a sunk label, the other specimens have the letters sunk either by stamping or excision in the clay before baking. It does not seem likely that the inscribed letters on our tiles can be reasonably identified with those of any legion or cohort of the Roman troops stationed in Britain : they may merely indicate the potter's names, while the final letter, which is often changed, may indicate some regulation of the factory in which they were made. The following list includes all the inscribed letters to be found on the tiles in this case ; the small figures in brackets giving the number of examples of each variety :—

(3) TARVERI	TC	TP..	(2) TPFA
(2) IHS	TPLF	TPFP	TPFC
LH·S	TPF	·PFP	·FP
TCM	T·P..		

The **T** which occurs on so many of these tiles possibly stands for tegula, the two letters following being very probably the makers' initials, while the final letter, which is variable, may indicate a set or series. It has been stated that the letters **I H S** just recorded as occurring on two of the tiles are examples of the

Christian monogram. This is impossible, for these letters in their Latin form were not employed with this signification for many hundred years after the time when this tile was made.

A large number of tiles adapted for different uses will be found in the museum. We may here call attention to the hollow flue tiles, and to the square flat tiles of various sizes, which have been arranged on the Museum floor so as to show how the Romans employed them in their hypocausts, or hollow floors. These tiles were used both for the support of the floors (then called *suspensurae*) in Roman houses, and for the conveyance of heated air. Specimens of flanged roofing, bonding, and other tiles will also be noticed. The following numbered objects may be here referred to :—414, etc., fragments of scored tiles ; 415, a mass of brick concrete from a floor in the Dyer-street Villa ; 416, concrete with embedded red tessellae.

The hollow open flue tiles are 19 inches in length, by 7 inches in breadth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. Of the plain tiles previously referred to as used in the construction of floors, there are three common sizes, namely $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, 13 inches square, and 18 inches square. Two of the tiles show impressions of the feet of dogs which have walked over the clay before it was dried and burnt : one tile exhibits marks of the finger-tips of the potter.

CASTOR, UPCHURCH, AND NEW FOREST POTTERY.
CASE J.

- III. Enormous quantities of home-made pottery have been found 1871. on most Roman sites in Britain, while the actual kilns where some of these Romano-British wares were fired have also been uncovered. Not only so, but in some cases, as at Castor in Northamptonshire, and in the New Forest, Hampshire, baked and unbaked vessels have been found in and about the ancient kilns, with the tools used in shaping and ornamenting them, and, in one instance at least, a piece of glass-frit, used sometimes in glazing some of these *fictilia*. In Oxfordshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and in Staffordshire also, remains of Roman kilns have been found, while at Upchurch in Kent, and along the banks and creeks of the Medway, vast accumulations, chiefly of a dark-coloured kind of pottery, have been and are continually being discovered. Although we cannot certainly attribute all the various Romano-British specimens to particular manufacturers, we may classify many of the wares according to their resemblance to specimens from Castor, Upchurch, and the New

Forest respectively. There are indeed some kinds of ware, particularly the buff and unglazed red varieties, which were made it seems in many localities, so similar in material and in form, as to prevent us from identifying their places of manufacture. We here content ourselves with pointing out the most interesting and characteristic examples of each kind of Romano-British ware and of each form of vessel.

The New Forest Pottery is represented by a series of specimens some of which are of dark and very hard semivitrified body. Other examples are fragments of paterae, bowls, &c. (Nos. 224-233), in which a soft, pale buff-coloured ground is ornamented with circles and undulating stripes of a thin brick-red colour, evidently laid on before firing, not as a slip, but in the form of a liquid ferruginous paint. From the evidence of coins there is reason to think that the New Forest manufacture may have continued down to A.D. 408.

The ware made near Castor, on the river Nen and its tributaries, in Northamptonshire, is sometimes termed Durobrivan ware, from the name of the Roman Station, the site of which is now occupied by the hamlets of Castor and Chesterton. Well-made, dark-coloured vessels, thin and hard, and of good shape, were abundantly produced at Durobrivae. Many of the black pieces, with white slip or engobe laid in patterns on them, are thus roughly but cleverly decorated (see Nos. 174, 176, 177, 178).

Many of the black saucer-shaped vessels here are probably of Upchurch ware. So also are some black and red pieces ornamented with fine lines and punctured patterns. Much of this coloured ware was so tinted by means of the tarry matters given off from the fuel through smothering the kiln-fire when the baking was nearly finished. The supply of air being cut off, the carbonaceous matters could neither burn nor escape, and being absorbed by the ware caused the iron in the clay to assume the black or bluish tints of imperfect oxidation.

Among the most interesting pieces of pottery in this series the following specimens may be named:—An infant's feeding bottle (215); a funnel (264); a handled mug (265); a portion of a colander (261); two small crucibles (473 and 475); and a large number (273 to 284) of fragments of mortaria made of a buff coloured ware, and studded with small grains of quartz and silicious pebbles in order to present a hard surface for grinding. From the spouts with which the mortaria are invariably furnished, and from the great abundance of these vessels discovered on Roman sites, it has been thought that they were formerly

used in the preparation of different semi-liquid kinds of food, and indeed, for many more culinary purposes than is now the case.

Among the peculiar makes of pottery in this series is a piece of a pipe-clay statuette of Venus Anadyomene, probably of Gaulish manufacture, and of far more frequent occurrence in the Roman stations of France than in those of this country.

The large *amphorae*, or jars for wine, oil, water, etc., are not represented by any perfect specimens in the Corinium collection, but the fragments here (in case K) are large enough to give some idea of the proportions which these vessels often assumed. In the same case is a large but roughly made urn or cistern, which was dug up in the foundations of the Corn Hall, Cirencester; it is, however, not Roman, but may be so late as the 13th century.

PAVEMENTS.

III. The two fine mosaic pavements which occupy the greater part of the floor of the museum were discovered in a Roman villa in Dyer-street, Cirencester, in the year 1849, during drainage operations. Their original position with reference to the present street and houses may be seen on the ground plan suspended on the wall of the Museum. They were removed in blocks, together with the concrete on which they were laid, and were transferred to their present position when the building was ready to receive them. Both pavements are of high quality, the larger one at the western end of the room, the description of which we first give, being of singular merit in design and excellent in execution: they are both probably the work of the first quarter of the second century.

This pavement (called tessellated from the word *tessala*, a diminutive from *tessera*, a cube) originally consisted, in its perfect form, of nine medallions, each nearly five feet in diameter, and included in octagonal frames, formed of a twisted guilloche, in which bright red and yellow tessellae prevailed. Within all the octagons, with the exception of the centre one, are circular medallions, surrounded also by the twisted guilloche, but with tessellae of a subdued colour, in which olive green and white prevail—this arrangements giving greater effect to the pictorial subjects within each circle, an effect which is heightened by inner circles of black frets, of various patterns in the different medallions. The central figure, which is supposed to have been

a Centaur, together with some other parts of the pavement, was unfortunately injured by the pressure of the foundation wall of a dwelling-house.

The first figure on the South side is the goddess Flora. The head has a chaplet of ruby-coloured and white flowers, intermixed with leaves ; the ruby tessellae here are of glass ; they are now covered with a green crust. A bird, probably a swallow, is perched upon the left shoulder ; against the right rests a flowering branch.

The next figure is Silenus. He is sitting backward on an ass, and has a cup and bridle in his right hand, while the left is extended.

Next appears the goddess Ceres. She is crowned with a chaplet of leaves, intermixed with ripe and partially-ripened corn ; against the left shoulder rests a reaping hook.

The next figure represents Actaeon the hunter, at the moment when he was being changed by Diana into a stag, and was on the point of being devoured by his own dogs.

The goddess Pomona is next. She has a coronet of fruits, interwoven with autumnal leaves. Against her right shoulder is seen an edged instrument, which may be a knife for gathering grapes.

A small part only of the next medallion remains : when complete it probably represented Bacchus on a Panther. The God of Wine holds a thyrsus in his left hand.

The material's used in the manufacture of the tessellae appear to have been carefully selected, and many of them obtained from a considerable distance. The white tessellae are from a singularly hard and pure limestone of the neighbourhood, the uppermost bed of the great oolite, the cream colour from the great oolite, the grey the same stone altered by burning, the light yellow from the oolite, the chocolate from the old red sandstone, the slate or dark colour from the limestone of the lower lias, the brown are of Purbeck marble, while the light and dark red, the yellow, and the black are of burnt clay, and the ruby red, glass. The last-mentioned colour is used for the flowers which adorn the head of the goddess Flora, and for the blood dropping from Actaeon's wound. The glass is coloured red by suboxide of copper, but by lapse of time it has acquired a green crust of carbonate.

The smaller pavement was found at the same time and place as the last. The design was formed of a central circle, and four semi-circles placed at right-angles and forming the sides of the

figure, whilst the corners were filled in with quadrants, thus enclosing four lozenge-shaped spaces. These forms were all of them brought out by the twisted guilloche, and greater relief was given to the design by various dark-coloured frets. The figures contained within the included spaces represent the following subjects : The centre is occupied by three dogs, represented as if in full chase, but the object they are pursuing cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. In the several semi-circles are represented a winged Sea-dragon in pursuit of fish, a Sea-leopard also pursuing a fish, and a sprig of a plant with leaves. The remaining quadrants contain the petals of a flower and a Medusa's head. The lozenges have elliptic sides, and severally contain—a head of Neptune, with tangled seaweeds and lobster claws entwined in the coronet which crowns the head, as also in the side hair and flowing beard ; a flower with four heart-shaped petals ; and an endless knot.

Many other tessellated pavements have been discovered from time to time in Cirencester. Of those which remain *in situ* the finest is that at the Barton, in Oakley Park. It may be seen at any reasonable time on application to Mr. L. C. Wrigley. It was discovered in the year 1826 ; a walnut tree was then growing near the middle of it. It represents Orpheus playing on a lyre, which rests upon his knee, and charming the birds and beasts. The central medallion of Orpheus is surrounded by a circle of birds, while outside this circle is another with figures of lions, panthers, etc., and small trees. The powerful drawing of the animals is very marked—we can quite realise their stately tread.

- X. This pavement has been injured and much of it is missing.
1910. During some works undertaken in the autumn of 1909, to prevent further subsidence of the ground at the north-east corner of the pavement, two skeletons were found a short distance below the level. One of these has been carefully removed to the Museum along with other objects found at the same time. These human remains are Saxon, as evidenced by a decorated vase and by the iron shield-boss found just above the central part of the body : note especially the beautiful form of the higher part of the skull. This skeleton has been carefully laid out in sawdust close by the great stone coffin from Latton. It is a strange thing that the interments should have been made in a corner of a Roman tessellated floor, but other instances of a Saxon burial under similar conditions have been recorded. It may here be noted that a 3rd Brass of Allectus, with the galley and the mint-mark QL, was found amongst the debris of this corner of the pavement. Another pavement may be seen in the garden of a house on the south-side of Querns-lane ; another exists in the cellar of a house on the north side of Dyer-street.

WALL PAINTINGS.—*CASE H.*

The internal walls of the Roman houses found at Cirencester appear to have been invariably decorated with colour. The designs were usually very simple, chiefly consisting of lines and bands of white, black, and yellow, on a deep red or marone ground. Occasionally conventional designs, mainly drawn from vegetable forms, have been found, but it has not been possible in most cases to preserve them from destruction. Some conventional foliage was observed on the plaster of some of the rooms in the Dyer-street Villa, but no specimens were secured, although a tolerably complete series of the simpler forms of coloured mural decoration found on that occasion will be seen in the Museum. We also possess two other series of specimens of wall painting. Amongst these there is a fragment of foliaged ornament, which was obtained in 1868, in excavations near the Victoria-road, Cirencester, where, at the same time, a still more interesting and valuable specimen was found. It is a fragment of painted wall plaster, with the following squared words scratched, upon five lines, through the surface colour :—

R O T A S
O P E R A
T E N E T
A R E P O
S A T O R

The circumstances under which the fragment was found, and the peculiar forms of the letters, afford indisputable proof of its genuineness as a relic of Roman times. The forms of many of the letters, notably the **A E T P** and **R** correspond exactly with those of similar wall writing, or graffiti, found at Pompeii and Rome. These letters are Roman “Rustic Capitals,” which originated in the first century of our era, but were no longer in use at the close of the ninth. It is not necessary to assume any definite grammatical construction in this fanciful arrangement of squared words, which reads—“Rota opera tenet Arepo sator” in four directions, and “Sator Arepo tenet opera rotas” in four other directions. It has been interpreted as meaning “Arepo, the sower, guides the wheels at work.” Prior to the discovery of this curious object, this squared arrangement of words was known as a kind of charm, dating back to mediaeval times only. Although no exact parallel occurs in ancient Roman literature, yet there exist examples which present a certain degree of resemblance to the formula under discussion. There is no real objection to the regarding it as having originated in late classic times. And I think that there can now be no doubt that it

must be referred to the period covered by the first four centuries of the Christian Era. I here place on record the exact circumstances under which this unique example was found. During the levelling of a garden near the Victoria-road, Cirencester, many coins and Roman tiles were daily disinterred. Captain Abbott, the late Curator of the Museum, watched the operations narrowly; and one day had his attention called to a fragment of wall plaster found in his presence, by the ignorant labourer employed there, who saw letters upon it. Captain Abbott washed it, and showed it to me, and subsequently deposited it in the Museum. It must be recollected that it was not sold by the labourer, and that no one concerned had any interest in producing a forgery, nor, I may add, the very special knowledge required to do so.

Other finds of wall paintings remain to be noticed. In 1869 some pieces of coloured wall plaster were found behind Messrs. Cripps's Brewery, Cricklade-street, with fragmentary pavements and other Roman remains. One of these fragments shows a kind of splashed decoration, imitative of granite, which seems to have been a favourite pattern of the Romans here. In 1870 some fine pieces of wall plaster were recovered from a depth of some six feet, in Cricklade-street, and in the Leauses. One of these shows a piece of foliage, another is from the rounded corner of a room: both were presented by Mr. T. B. Bravender.

That the Romans employed hogs' bristles in painting is evidenced by the occasional discovery of these hairs embedded in the coloured layer on these mural fragments. They painted in distemper, that is, the pigments were mixed with size as a fixing agent. The method of painting in true fresco was not practised by the Romans in Britain, but it is possible that they may have applied washes of a single colour to surfaces of lime plaster while they were still wet.

GLASS OBJECTS.—CASE I.

III. The specimens of Roman glass found at Corinium have been 1871. for the most part in a very fragmentary state. Some of the beads, however, and an ointment vessel or *unguentarium* discovered in 1867 in a stone coffin on the site of the new Cattle Market, are good examples of their kind. Two other small glass bottles from Corinium have been deposited in this case. One was found with a broken urn in Gloucester-street in 1872; the other was dug up near the Market-place in 1871. But in the year 1893 the author of this pamphlet was so fortunate as to

secure at the sale of the Bateman heirlooms, an extremely good example of a Roman Cinerary Urn of glass. It was found wrapped in lead and enclosed in a hollow stone, in King's mead, Cirencester, about the year 1765. It was described and figured in vol. X. of *Archaeologia* (plate IX.). It is square, wide-mouthed, and without a handle, and rather over ten inches in height. The bottom is ornamented with five concentric ridges. It is of moulded glass. It has been placed in Case I.

The following specimens are among the more interesting of the smaller glass objects. Buttons and counters, probably used in games, both of dark and light coloured imperfect glass frit, are numbered 1, 3, and 4. The occurrence, however, of these objects chiefly in graves suggests another use of them. They may possibly be the cores or centres of a kind of button employed in fastening grave-clothes. Numbers 45 and 50 are fragmentary bottles found at the Querns, near Cirencester. 51 is a very interesting specimen of moulded or stamped glass ; it formed the bottom of a cinerary urn, similar to that recently placed in this case. 52 is a fragment of a bowl showing the ornament known as pillar moulding. Of glass remarkable for its freedom from colour, numbers 56 and 57 are characteristic specimens. Numbers 54, 59, and 62 are specially worthy of note, on account of the beautiful workmanship of the glass and its colour. We have a portion of an engraved glass bowl in the Museum ; several fragments of a colourless glass bowl, engraved exquisitely with the Greek fret, were found in the Roman villa at Chedworth, a few miles from Cirencester. Roman window or skylight glass has been found in Cirencester.

Roman glass generally contains in 100 parts, 71 parts of silica, 2 of alumina, 1 of protoxide of iron, 8 of lime, 17 of soda, and in addition, traces of magnesia and manganese.

JET AND LIGNITE SERIES.—CASE I.

Both jet and lignite were employed by the Romans for III. objects both of ornament and use. Among the iron knives in 1871. case A will be found one with a handle of jet, while in case I will be seen the head of a pin, of the same material. A perfect jet pin found many years ago in the Nursery, Cirencester, has been placed here ; it was formerly in the Purnell collection. The armillae and beads (36 to 44) are of Kimmeridge coal, a kind of brown coal or lignite. These specimens all show signs of having been turned on a lathe. The native material was thus fashioned into vessels and ornaments near the place of its

occurrence in the valleys of the Worthbarrow and Kimmeridge bays; in Dorsetshire, where the refuse "cores" of the manufacture have been found in great abundance. This district must have been the "Whitby" of the Roman period, so far as this manufacture was concerned.

BONE AND IVORY SERIES.—*CASE I.*

III. The Romans made use of bone and ivory much in the same way as we do at the present day, but there is often great difficulty in ascertaining the precise nature of some of the ancient articles in these materials. Among the objects in bone is a specimen of the *talus* or huckle-bone used by the Romans in a favourite game, which was played with five bones of this kind. In our Corinium collection will also be observed counters of different patterns probably used in some games (see 6 and 10); ornamental discs; bone spoons (10, 11); bone pins, bodkins and needles (12, 13, and a considerable number from the Purnell collection); a bone knife or spatula (14), and a variety of shaped objects in bone (15 to 24), some of which are probably the handles of tools, while others have been at various times classified as hinges, or weaving implements. No. 25 is a shaped and ornamental strip of bone which once formed, in all probability the edge of a casket; 26 is a fragment of a bone *armilla*; 32 has been stated to be a part of a knife handle of the mediaeval period, but the circumstances under which it was found (at Watermoor) point to a Roman origin. In Mr. Bravender's case M will be noticed a Roman theatre ticket of bone. It will be noticed that a common ornament of the bronze objects, a dotted circle, is seen also on many of these bone specimens. Many bone pins are shown in Mr. Bravender's collection. The bone comb in this case is post-Roman; it was found in the Barton Pits in 1872.

VI. In this case there are a few bones of animals, and some 1884. good horns of *Cervas elephas*, the red deer, from the gravel pits at the Barton. The several human skulls in this case have been found, at various times, in the Roman burial places outside the walls of old Corinium. Nos. 27, 29 to 31 were found near the line of railway, and the Roman Amphitheatre; No. 21 is from "The Beeches," on the London-road; No. 32 is from "The Querns," while the one marked A belonged to a complete skeleton discovered in 1866 with six others near the Barton, and was accompanied by Roman coins, implements, and ornamental objects.

Oyster shells and the shells of the Italian snail (*Helix pomatia*) which still abounds in the neighbourhood, as at Chedworth, are found here in profusion among the *debris* of the ancient Roman city.

STONE SERIES.

Most of the large objects in stone are placed against or near III. the end wall of the Museum, or under the table cases ; note, 1871. however, that some of these, especially the architectural carvings under case B, are not Roman, but mediaeval. The querns, or hand mills, and the coffins will be found in a hollow of the floor, close to the smaller tessellated pavement, while some of the minor objects are in one of the table-cases, marked C. We here first notice the

ARCHITECTURAL OBJECTS AND SCULPTURES.

Of these specimens of Roman work we have a few good III. examples in this collection ; but some of the finest carvings 1871. found at Corinium are in private hands.

There are many portions of pillars in the Museum, the specimens, many of which are quite fragmentary, numbering 24, and including bases, shafts, and capitals. The mouldings of the bases usually belong to the Ionic order ; the shafts are without flutings, and either smooth or roughly tooled for the adhesion of plaster ; while the capitals consist either of a few simple mouldings, similar to those of the base, or belong to that composite variety of the Corinthian capital generally known as Roman. Six capitals of this composite order are in the Museum, but the finest specimen of the kind is a large capital found in the Nursery, Cirencester, in 1838, and now placed on the lawn at the Abbey. It is in two parts, which may not belong to the same column. The lower part consists of the usual Corinthian grouping of acanthus leaves, while the upper part is richly decorated, not only with foliage, but with four heads or busts, one of which represents the youthful Bacchus, with bunches of grapes and other ornaments. A small group of three capitals and parts of shafts, carved from one block, and in part decorated with a scale pattern, is in the Museum, as are some portions of very large columns. Two terminal or finial stones, and three boldly carved fragments of cornices demand attention. One of the latter, found at Watermoor, includes amongst its ornament of scrolls and foliage, a small human head in relief. A singular handled cup of stone was found at Kingsholm, Gloucester.

Although the carved figures and heads in the Museum are either mere fragments or very much injured, they deserve a far more complete notice than we can here give them. Amongst them a well-carved figure of Mercury in an arched recess or niche exhibits the deity with his caduceus in one hand and a bag in the other, while a cock is on the ground at his right side. A group of three seated figures, the Deae Matres, is in tolerable preservation, while there are also no less than 20 heads, or busts, or other portions of sculptured figures. One of these still shows traces of the original black enamel in the socket of the eye introduced by the Romans to give a life-like expression to their carvings. The small figure of a warrior with a shield was found at Custom Scrubs, near Bisley.

INSCRIBED STONES.

III. Of inscribed sepulchral stones the Museum boasts of two
1871. splendid examples. One of these was found in July, 1835, in
digging the foundation of a house at Watermoor, the southern
suburb of Cirencester. It measures seven feet in height by two
and a half in breadth, and represents, in rude alto relievo, a
mounted warrior transfixing with his spear a prostrate foe.
Beneath this sculpture is the inscription, which we give as it
occurs upon the stone, with *aiae* for *alae* in the first line and *it*
for *et* in the fourth :—

DANNICVS·EQES·AIAE
INDIAN·TVR·ALBANI
STIP·XVI·CIVES·RAVR·
CVR·FVLVIVS·NATALIS·IT
FluVIVS·BITVCVS·EX·TESTAME
H S E

*Dannicus, eges alae Indianae turmae Albani stipendiorum xvi.
cives Rauracis. Curaverunt Fulvius Natalis et Flavius (?)
Bitucus ex testamento. Hic situs est.*

This inscription tells us that the monument was erected to a horse-soldier of the name of Dannicus. He belonged to the Indian troop of auxiliary cavalry, and to the section of Albanus in it ; the troop was probably named after its founder, one Indus, and had nothing to do with India. He had served in the army 16 years. This memorial was erected by Fulvius Natalis and Flavius Bitucus, heirs named in the will of Dannicus.

In 1836 two other memorial stones were discovered in the same place as that which yielded the one just described. One of

these was to the memory of a civilian, Philus, the son of Cassavus, and bears a standing figure in relief above the lettering ; the other was to a soldier of the name of Sextus Valerius Genialis, and is surmounted by a group like that on the monument to Dannicus. The former of these valuable examples of Roman tombstones was given by Miss Purnell to the Gloucester Museum ; the latter was generously returned to Cirencester by the late Mr. G. Moffatt, of Goodrich Court. It formerly belonged to the Meyrick collection.

This monument, the best ever found in Cirencester, was VI. discovered in 1836 in the suburb of Watermoor. The inscription 1884. reads thus :—

S E X T V S · V A L E
R I V S · G E N A L I S
E Q E S · A L A E · T R H A E C
C I V I S · F R I S I A V V S · T V R
G E N A L I S · N · X X X X | X X
H · S · E · E · F · C ·

Sextus Valerius Genialis eques alae Thraecum civis Frisiavus, turmae Genialis, annorum xl., stipendiorum xx., hic situs est. Eres faciendum curavit.

This Sextus V. Genialis was therefore forty years of age at his death, and had served twenty years. The monuments to Dannicus and to Genialis probably belong to the first century.

A third memorial stone, found probably about the year VII. 1846, at Beverston, near Tetbury, Gloucestershire, was added to 1889. the Museum in 1888. It had been long lying in the Rectory garden at Westonbirt. The inscription runs thus :—

D · M ·
M E T T I N
A T I O N ·
G E T A
V I X I T
A N N · X X X V
H · P ·

The lettering on this stone is quite legible and the meaning obvious :—*Dis Manibus Metti natione Geta vixit annos xxxv. Heres posuit.* This may be translated, “ To the memory of Mettus, a Getan by nation, who lived thirty-five years, put up by his heir.”

We have several other fragmentary inscriptions of similar VI. characters in the Museum, but they are without any sculptured 1884. figures. One of these, found close to Cirencester in the year 1848, is inscribed—

D - M
CAST.
CASTREN.
V·AN...

This inscription may designate one *Castor*, a guardian of the camp, *castrensis*: the part remaining of the last line of the fragment may be expanded into *vixit annos*.

- III. Another, from Dr. Stukeley's account, appears to have been
 1871. found at the Querns in the first half of the 18th century, in a kind of chamber made of five broad stones laid upon two subterranean walls. Human remains were found here and on two of the stones discovered on the spot there were inscriptions. One of these, in the Museum, runs as follows:—

D·M
IVLIAE COSTÆ
CONIVGI·VIX
ANN XXXIII

One fragment of an inscribed stone retains the letters—

/PH
NI

while on another stone, part, apparently, of an altar, we can still trace—

S I L V A N °
S A B I D I V S
M A X I M V S

—a dedication, by Sabidius Maximus, to the God Silvanus.

- VI. Amongst a small group of five altars discovered at
 1884. Kingsholm, Gloucester, in March, 1876, there were two with inscriptions, both unfortunately imperfect. One of these is the commencement of a dedication to Mars, the letters remaining being—

D
M A R
..

The other inscription is of inferior lettering, very shallow and in part illegible. So far as it can be read it appears to stand thus:—

D E O
·ENIOCHOCVNC
···ORIVINDVS
·A·C

The second and third lines are imperfect at the beginning, while of the fourth line mere traces remain owing to the fracture of the altar. The first three words of this inscription read *Deo, Genio*

cohortis; the fourth word may begin with *qunc* or *cunc*, and may have reference to the name of the troop or of the dedicatory. Perhaps the third line contains the ordinary Latin word, *oriundus*, denoting origin when it occurs on tombstones, e.g., "oriundus ex Nicaea." I have given this inscribed altar, and the four which accompanied it, to the Museum.

Another inscribed Roman altar was discovered in May, 1880, in Sheep-street, Cirencester, near the Cottage Hospital. It was quite whole when found, lying face downwards, but a blow from a heavy hammer shattered it. Mr. Bowly happily noticed the head of the figure, and after a long search amongst several cart-loads of stones, selected and washed a great number of fragments, 46 of which he recognised as belonging to this altar. These were put together with infinite trouble. The front bears a representation of a genius, holding in his left hand a cornucopia, and in his right a patera from which he is pouring a libation on to an altar. The inscription, "Sacred to the Genius of this Place," is injured:—

G·S·HV·I·VS·LOC·

Four bronze armillae (in case B) were found close by this spot where this altar was discovered.

An extremely interesting inscribed stone was found in the year 1892 in the garden attached to "The Firs," in the Victoria-road. It is 17 inches square, and has inscriptions on three sides, the fourth side having been left rough. There is a socket at the top for a column, and another socket beneath for insertion into another stone as a base. Close to the spot where it was found a tessellated pavement and a square stone passage were observed. The late Mr. Lupton Adamthwaite, the occupier of "The Firs," took every care of the stone, while Mr. T. B. Bravender, the owner of the property, has caused this important monument to be deposited in the Corinium Museum; it will be found near case D. The Honorary Curator of the Museum, Mr. Christopher Bowly, has furnished an interesting account of the "find" to the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. What remains of the inscription (for it has been injured) is here given—

·IO	NVMET	SEPTIMIVS
L·SEPT	ECTAM	RENOVAT
V·P·PR	RISCARE	PRIMAE
RESTI	GIONECO	PROVINCIAE
CIV·S	VMNAM	RECTOR

The inscription is expanded by Prof. Haverfield thus—

Iovi Optimo Maximo L. SEPTimius Vir Perfectissimus

PRaeses Provinciae Britanniae Prima RESTItuit CIV·S

SignVM ET erECTAM pRISCA RELIGIONE COVMNAM
SEPTIMIVS RENOVAT PRIMAE PROVINCIAE RECTOR.

It will be seen that one face of the pedestal is occupied by the dedication by Septimius : on the other two inscribed sides are two rough hexameters, in which the same Septimius is recorded as having restored the statue of Jupiter and the column which bore it, in honour of the old religion. These verses further state that he was the ruler of the first Province of Britain. The letters are boldly cut and are about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height. Their style belongs apparently to the fourth century. The expansion of the inscription may be regarded as certain, except so far as the last line of the dedication is concerned. Here Dr. Hubner suggested Curante Justino, instead of Civis or Cives, which appears to me to be the reading on the stone, but is highly improbable. Anyhow, we learn from the inscription that Corinium was in the *Prima Provincia*, and that in the fourth century the column and statue of Jupiter, having fallen into decay, were restored. It has been argued, with a considerable measure of probability, that this restoration took place during the reign of Julian, called the Apostate, whose zeal in the revival of paganism, the *prisca religio* of the inscription, must have been well known to the rulers in Britain. But it may have been earlier, possibly during the last part of the reign of Diocletian (284-305). We may take it as certain that the reason of the neglected state into which the statue had fallen was the spread of a new religion—of Christianity, in fact. The date of the restoration cannot have been earlier than the year 296, when Britain was divided into four provinces. For an excellent representation of this inscribed stone reference should be made to Plate III. in Volume XVII. of the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. Prof. F. Haverfield's discussion and interpretation of this important dedication appeared in volume 50 of the Archaeological Journal.

VII. A fragment of stone inscribed ·AVGV in letters of early date 1889. was found in the ruins of the chapel of St. John's Hospital, Gloucester-street : it is in case C.

IX. In this place reference may be made to an inscribed altar 1905. dedicated by Sulinus son of Brucetus to the triad of goddesses, the Suleae or Sulevae. This altar, together with two unusually fine carved reliefs of the Suleæ, was found in April, 1899, at Ashcroft, in Cirencester ; all these specimens are preserved in the Cripps Museum. From a votive altar found long ago at Bath, and inscribed with a dedication to the Sulevae, we learn that the same Sulinus, son of Brucetus, was a sculptor : there is good reason to believe that he lived and worked at Cirencester.

COFFINS.

Several fine coffins of stone of the Roman period have been found in the Querns and elsewhere in Cirencester and its vicinity. III. 1871. Of these coffins one remains in the garden of the Querns, another is in a garden at Querns Hill, and a third is in Earl Bathurst's Park, near Cirencester House. The last-named coffin was opened on the 27th August, 1877 : the skeleton of the Roman female which it contained is now in the University Museum, Oxford. No objects save a single iron nail were obtained from this interment. The late Dr. Rolleston contributed a full and interesting account of this coffin and its contents to Volume II. of the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. Of the specimens of the *arca* or *loculus* of the Roman inhabitants of this district, a perfect example is that which was found in a meadow in Down Ampney near a stream which divides that parish from the parish of Latton ; the locality was about one mile east of the Irmin-Way, on the Estate of the Earl of St. Germans, by whom the coffin and its lid were presented to this Museum. It was discovered during drainage works, and was a few feet below the surface of the ground. It contained an iron axe, a vessel of jug-like form of pale red pottery, a patera of black ware, and some bones ; it was covered with a lid. More recently some fragments of tessellated pavements have been found just under the surface of a field situated close to the spot which yielded this stone coffin. The whole arable soil is, indeed, covered with tessellae from destroyed pavements. Two smaller coffins found in the new Cattle Market, Cirencester, in 1867, are placed, together with their lids, near the large coffin from the neighbourhood of Latton. A fragment of an ornamental Roman coffin of lead is placed near case E.

QUERNS OR HAND MILLS.

The simplest kind of Roman mill for grinding corn consisted of two stones so placed that the upper one could be moved upon the lower one, which was fixed. A very large number of stones belonging to *mola manuaria* or querns, have been found at Cirencester from time to time. Some of them show scoring pointing similar to that seen on modern mill-stones. In one stone in this Museum are five holes still in part containing the lead with which the iron fixing rods had been held in their places. Many of the stones were originally about 15 inches in diameter ; one (470) is only 10 inches ; another fragmentary example must have been once more than 20 inches across.

The Corinium querns are made of several different silicious materials. Of native materials new red sandstones and pudding stones of the old red conglomerate were often used for this purpose, but perhaps the most interesting rock thus employed is the trachyte or volcanic grit from the neighbourhood of Andernact on the Rhine. This hard but porous stone, still employed for the same purpose, is mentioned by Pliny under the name of *pyrites*. The querns have been placed in the hollow of the floor close to the smaller tessellated pavement.

ROMAN WALL.

Mention may here be made that in March, 1922, on the initiative of Mrs. Wilfred Cripps (who paid the whole of the expense) a section of about 200 feet of the South Wall within the garden of the Poor Law Institution was uncovered, under the direction of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley. The Wall appeared to have lost all trace of its facing and to be of very varying thickness. In some places the thickness amounted to 9 feet 6 inches, in others 6 feet, and others but 4 feet 6 inches, but in all cases it had lost material as well as the dressed and squared facing stones.

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6th	"	600	"	"	1884
7th	"	600	"	"	1889
8th	"	750	"	"	1894
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